

SENATOR TO GET TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO

COMES HERE
TO PROBE
REVOLT

Senator Wm. Alden Smith, Who
Is Probing Mexican Situation

Senator William Alden Smith
Says He Wants the Truth,
All of It.

MEANS TO DIG
OUT THE FACTS

To learn the absolute truth about the Mexican situation and to let the world know it, United States senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, arrived in El Paso Friday afternoon to begin an investigation of the affairs in the Mexican republic and the border.

He immediately got to work and opened the hearing Saturday morning in the city hall.

Senator Smith is chairman of the subcommittee of the foreign relations committee appointed by the senate to investigate whether or not the revolutions in Mexico and Cuba were aided or fomented by American money or by people who are residents of the United States. He is accompanied by his family, has a suite of rooms at the Sheldon and is prepared to continue the investigation as far as possible. He and senator Albert B. Fall are the two members of the subcommittee of the senate who are taking an active part in this investigation. After spending several days here, senator Fall went to Los Angeles, where he expected to meet senator Smith, and, after an investigation there, return to El Paso to continue the probe here, but senator Smith's decision to stop in El Paso and get to work at once on the business of the subcommittee may change the plans, and senator Fall may return to El Paso to cooperate with the chairman of the committee.

Here After the Truth.

"I am coming here to do the work to which the subcommittee was assigned by the senate resolution," senator Smith said. "I will be guided entirely by circumstances in my work while here, and I will follow out the investigation wherever it leads and to whatever conclusions. We are going at this thing in a thorough and businesslike way and to do what is expected of the committee. I did not want the work, preferring a vacation, but I will go wherever necessary and do whatever is found expedient to get at the bottom of this matter. I am going into the investigation without any prejudice and I will be just as willing to find the situation one way as the other. If the facts do not justify the apprehension which is felt regarding the whole affair, I will say so. If they warrant this apprehension, I will most certainly say so.

A Vexatious Situation.

"It is a vexatious and trying situation that has developed down here and it seems that somewhere there should be a solution. I do not care to give my ideas as to what this solution should be, at least not at this time. If the committee strikes anything for the public to know, I intend to let them have it. If there is anything indisputable, I will surely make it known. All I want is the truth—the absolute truth—and I am going to get it. The public won't be satisfied with less and anything I do will be with that object in view. Everyone in the east realizes that the Mexican situation is serious, and I propose to go to the end of this, and I am not easily baffled."

Intervention Is Discussed.

"What about intervention, senator?" was asked him.

"I intend to keep that separated from this investigation. That is an executive function. Congress may spur the executive, as some congressmen did with Cleveland in 1894, but with little success."

Smith Begins an Investigation.

Senator Smith opened his investigation of Mexican conditions Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the city hall council chamber. He has an official stenographer from congress, two secretaries and Fenton R. McCreery, formerly minister to Santa Domingo, secretary of legation at Mexico City, and one of the most experienced members of the diplomatic corps, who is assisting senator Smith in the conduct of the investigation.

Corralitos Manager Testifies.

E. C. Houghton, manager of the Corralitos Land and Cattle company, was the first witness to be sworn by senator Smith and questioned regarding the condition of affairs in Mexico. He said: "I am manager of the Corralitos Co., an American corporation engaged in mining, ranching and cattle raising. The company is close corporation and its members are: E. D. Morgan, John T. Ferry and others of New York; the Crosby estate of El Paso and others. George Laird is manager of the Cananea Mining company on the Corralitos land and 60 miles south of the line on the Mexico North Western railroad.

Start of the Revolution.

Answer: "I remember the start of the revolution. It started in Guadalupe in the form of an anti-American demonstration which grew into the Madero revolution. The bias has always been against Americans. Orozco

(Continued on Page Seven.)

RELIEF FOR NACOAARI; PRIETA IS THREATENED

Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 7.—General Inez Salazar with a force of 500 rebels looted the Gabalondo ranch 50 miles south of Douglas, last night, securing 400 horses and a supply of provisions, according to couriers from the ranch today.

After camping at the ranch over night, the rebels started this morning on a march to Agua Prieta, a distance of 48 miles, declaring their intention of attacking that place Sunday morning.

Preparations for the defence of Agua Prieta, which is a port of entry, opposite Douglas, are being made today. There are 100 federals and two machine guns in Agua Prieta.

With 15,000 rounds of ammunition 300 Yaqui Indians and federal soldiers started by special train for Nacoari today. They are reported to have reached Fronteras from which point they will march across country to Nacoari, as there is no further railroad transportation south.

They are sent to Nacoari following a demand of American ambassador Wilson at Mexico City for protection for Americans there and a threat of general manager Walter Douglas, of the Phelps-Dodge interests, to take the situation into his own hands if the federal government failed to act.

(Continued on page 5.)



INSPECTOR OF DIDAP SCOLDS POLICE IS AT VASQUEZ GRILLED

Hayes Is Put Through Ordeal of Stiff Cross-Examination.

FORBIDDEN TO RAID
DISORDERLY HOUSES

New York, N. Y., Sept. 7.—An ordeal of cross examination was ahead of Cornelius G. Hayes, deposed police inspector, when he reported at headquarters today for the second day of his trial on charges of making false statements reflecting on commissioner Waldo.

When Hayes took the stand the first question was:

"What did you conceive to be your duty towards disorderly houses when you first went to the fourth district?"

"To proceed against them, get evidence and suppress them. That was my duty until I was ordered by my superior officer to do otherwise."

Hayes said that after Waldo had forbidden him to raid disorderly houses where there was no outside evidence of disorder, he (Hayes) instructed his men not to enter the houses to get evidence. He added that he told Waldo what he had done and Waldo approved.

Hayes intimated that the official stenographic report of his conversation with Waldo wherein the alleged false statements were made, had been tampered with.

Hayes was on the stand when adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning.

Hayes emphatically denied he had made a false statement when he told the commissioner the latter had ordered him not to make raids on disorderly houses except on the commissioner's instructions.

It was on August 8, or about the time when the scandals growing out of the Rosenthal case were being aired that commissioner Waldo, according to the

(Continued on next page.)

Without connection whatever with the chiefs of the northern army, they draw manifestos and make them appear as coming from the military leaders. Above all, the Vasquezista junta, refused cognizance and repudiated by the men operating in the war against Madero, has created the enmity of all political parties in Mexico and brought about a state of affairs very delicate and serious in the international relations of Mexico. Advised to cross the border, Vasquez Gomez has proved lacking of courage by continuing under a foreign flag.

"All these things, and the personal political ambitions of his few followers, now make him unfit to continue at the head of any party and as had a president as Madero himself. His fanatic followers, incapable to grasp the seriousness of the situation, are deceivers and traitors to their own people."

MORE CAVALRY FOR BORDER GUARD

Taft Considers Mexican Condition Serious

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 7.—President Taft this afternoon authorized Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood by telephone to dispatch at once two more regiments of cavalry to the Mexican border. No authorization was given by the president to have the troops cross the border. The president regards the situation as grave.

The president directed the dispatch of one regiment from Fort Riley, Kan., and one from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

It was said here today that while no more troops were to be sent during the next few days, the situation has become quite alarming to the Washington authorities.

It can be stated on authority, however, that intervention will not be considered by Mr. Taft except as a last resort. He has told many of his advisors that he would not send the army across the Texas border until every possible move had been made to afford protection to Americans by the Madero government.

MEXICO WOULD SEND TROOPS OVER AMERICAN SOIL; REBELS THREATEN

Mexico City, Mex., Sept. 7.—For a second time, the United States government will be asked for authorization of the transportation of Mexican troops across American territory. The plan of the war department to conduct a campaign in Sonora against a large body of rebels necessitates moving soldiers through El Paso, it is explained.

COLQUITT NOT YET ASKED.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 7.—Thus far the governor has received no official request from the Mexican government for permission to move a number of Mexican federal troops through the state of Texas from El Paso to Nogales. The Mexican troops are wanted in the state of Sonora, where the activities of the rebels seem to have been transferred. It was reported that the Southern Pacific had the contract for the moving of the Mexican troops but governor Colquitt has not as yet been asked to give permission for these troops to cross the state, armed.

THE REBELS THREATEN ARIZONA TOWNS.

The rebels now fighting in Sonora have anticipated such a movement and, according to press dispatches from Arizona, have already sent warnings to various officials of the Arizona border that in the event of federal troops being transported through American territory to operate against the rebels in Sonora, the rebels will make reprisals on border towns with the torch and rifle.

WHAT COLQUITT DID BEFORE.

Mexico made a request to transport troops to Juarez from Eagle Pass a few months ago and such a protest was set up from El Paso to governor Colquitt that he protested to Washington and the movement was stopped. Telegrams from El Paso flooded the governor's office protesting at the move and the governor threatened that if the war department did not stop the movement, he would stop it with rangers at the border.

INDIANS WOULD BE SENT.

Juarez, Mex., Sept. 7.—If the United States permits the passage of Mexican federal troops through New Mexico and Arizona, the Mexican government will send the forces under Gen. Sanjines, who is at present here. Sanjines commands 900 men, the majority of whom are half-civilized Yaqui Indians. This force, with accompanying artillery, is at present scattered along the railway to the southwest of Juarez.

In event of permission from Washington, the Indians would be transported from El Paso to Douglas, Ariz., below which point the condition is said to be critical, with not sufficient federal forces to protect American owned mines and railways.

U. S. TROOPS KILL FOUR REBELS

Repel Band that Attempts
to Steal Horses of Soldiers
Near Douglas.

MORE TROOPS ARE
SENT TO HACHITA

Following the news of the fight between United States troops and Mexican rebels on the New Mexico side of the international line near Hachita on Thursday night, information came to El Paso Friday night of a much more serious affair further west. This affair occurred early Friday, but owing to the distance of the troops from a telephone, the news of the affair did not reach El Paso until Friday night, in telegrams from Douglas, Ariz.

Four rebels were killed on Arizona soil and one was taken prisoner in this affair.

Lee Hudspeth, a rancher 40 miles east of Douglas, arrived at Douglas last night with news of the fight which was between 13 United States cavalrymen stationed at the Lang ranch, 40 miles east of Douglas, and 20 rebels, in which four rebels were killed and one wounded and captured. The rebels reached the line at the Lang ranch during Thursday night. They came across at 3 o'clock Friday morning and tried to steal the horses of the cavalrymen. The United States soldiers opened fire.

Rebels Remain Close By.

At daybreak the main body of rebels

SURGEONS FIND 19 KNIVES IN STOMACH

Human Tool Chest Makes Habit of Swallowing Cutlery and Silver Dollars For 18 Years.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7.—When physicians operated on John Martiner, aged 28, at the county hospital to ascertain the cause of terrible pains in his stomach, they found 19 pocket knives, 17 nails, five knife blades, a dozen screws and a silver dollar. For 18 years, Martiner, who has been known to Chicagoans as "the human tool chest," swallowed the articles on wagers.

"Eating knives and all that stuff never hurt me," said Martiner before the operation, "but sometimes I'd get terrible pains in my stomach."

All of the articles were lodged in a corner of the stomach. Martiner will recover.

United States and Mexican Army Officers On The Border



From left to right, those in the photograph are: Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commanding the federal army of northern Mexico; Gen. E. Z. Steever, U. S. army, commanding the Department of Texas, and the United States border guard; Col. Frank West, commanding the Second cavalry and Fort Bliss; Gen. Joaquin Teller, second in command of the federal army of northern Mexico, and Col. D. A. Fredericks, commanding the 22d infantry, U. S. A. on American border patrol duty.

remained on the line and the soldiers feared an attack.

A soldier courier arrived at Hudspeth's ranch at 8 o'clock, bearing a plea for reinforcements.

Two sergeants and 12 privates of the 3d cavalry, stationed at Hudspeth, left immediately with the courier. Hudspeth then went towards Douglas, telephoning Maj. Hardeman, the commander there, the details, and arrived later himself.

The courier told Hudspeth the rebels knew the cavalry was there and deliberately cut the wire fence and came across to steal the horses. One of the rebels blundered into the camp, giving the first warning of the attempted raid.

Fear is felt that there will further trouble, as the rebels are in large numbers along the border. It is reported that Maj. Hardeman has sent further troops there from Douglas.

The place of the trouble is not in Gen. E. Z. Steever's district, which only extends west along the New Mexico line. Gen. W. S. Schuyler at San Francisco, is in command of the Arizona line.

After Horses of Mormons.

It is reported that the attack at Hachita Thursday night was being made in an effort to get the horses of the Mormon colonists at that point and during the day Friday the Mormon refugees prepared to join the troops in watching for a return of the rebels, if another raid should be made.

In view of the critical condition at Hachita, Gen. Steever Friday night, dispatched an additional troop of the 3d cavalry for duty at that point. A portion of the signal corps which will arrive here today from Fort Russell, Wyo., also will be sent, assisting the cavalry in locating the invading Mexicans.

Rebels Near The Line.

Additional information is to the effect that 200 rebels are encamped

WILL BE SENT SOUTHWARD AT ONCE

Two Regiments of Troops
Coming—May Be Sent
Across Mexican Line.

WOULD ASK CON-
SENT OF MEXICO

Mexico May Ask Permission
to Send Troops Through
the United States.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—The war department is preparing to dispatch two more regiments of cavalry to the Mexican border. Gen. Wood, chief of staff, today asked president Taft for his approval of the order. The troops will be taken from Fort Riley, Kan., and D. A. Russell, Wyo., one regiment from each post.

Reports to the war department today included urgent requests for reinforcements for the present border patrol.

The war department is considering a suggestion from military commanders along the border that the United States secure permission from the Mexican government for American troops to pursue into Mexican territory bands of rebel raiders who operate on this side of the line. This step was taken during the Indian troubles in Arizona and New Mexico in the 70s and '80s.

While the Mexican government already has begun negotiations through its embassy here for permission to send its troops through Texas and Arizona to the state of Sonora, such a request may not be pressed because of reported heavy reversals suffered by the rebels in that section.

Word was received at the embassy today that sufficient troops were at Nogales and Cananea to protect American life and property.

In the raids on the American side, the United States troops are unable to pursue the raiders when they retreat into Mexican territory. If the American defending force was supported by a sufficient Mexican force, the marauders would be caught between them and the outrages could be stopped.

MEXICAN TROOPS MAY COME.

As ambassador Wilson has strongly urged the Mexican government to place a sufficient number of troops in Sonora to protect American interests, it is assumed that the United States is prepared to allow passage for Mexican troops through American territory for that purpose, notwithstanding the pending danger to American border towns if the movement is permitted.

An indication that the Mexican government is likely to make such a request is the calling of a special session of the Mexican senate, without whose authorization president Madero cannot send troops out of Mexico. It will be at least a week before the senate can be convened.

There is precedent for the passage of Mexican troops through American territory. In the late Madero rebellion forces were sent through Arizona and California to protect the American dikes and irrigation works on the Colorado river in Lower California.

SALAZAR TROUBLE MAKER.

War department advisers say Gen. Salazar is personally responsible for the rebel raids on this side of the line. In the skirmish yesterday on the Culberson ranch, American soldiers captured a Mexican rebel who says Salazar has ordered the men across the line to round up beef for his command.

Gen. Steever has dispatched troop C, of the third cavalry, to the scene of the trouble from El Paso. Troop E, fourth cavalry, has gone from Fort Huachuca to reinforce the patrol on the border line.

ARMS FOR AMERICANS.

Acting upon president Taft's authority, the treasury department today authorized the exportation into Arizona of 500 rifles and 150,000 cartridges for the use of the Americans in the protection of their lives and property. The arms will be forwarded to the consular agent at Cananea for distribution.

13TH CAVALRY COMING.

Fort Riley, Kan., Sept. 7.—Col. Hatfield, commanding officer at this post, said today that his own regiment, the 13th cavalry, in all probability would be the one sent to the Mexican border in response to a request from Washington. Up to 2:30 no order had been received.

"Our regiment will be ready to start on a moment's notice," Col. Hatfield said.

NEGRO REGIMENT COMING.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 7.—No word has been received by officers of the ninth cavalry (negro regiment) at Fort D. A. Russell, ordering them to the Mexican border. However, the message is momentarily expected and the troops are in readiness, and the whole regiment can be on the move in 12 hours from the time the order is received. Col. Guilfoyle is in command of the regiment at the post and will doubtless lead it into the field.

BATTLE THREATENS IN SUBURBS OF CANANEA

Cananea, Sonora, Mex., Sept. 7.—With 350 federals in pursuit of the rebel general Campa and his band, a battle is imminent near the slaughter house, two miles east of Cananea. Gen. Ojeda arrived last night with 250 federals and later 200 of the force were sent out after Campa. The federals today warned an American, who was en route to the Alacran mine, that a battle was imminent and he was turned back.

The Alacran mine, which is 18 miles east of Cananea, is reported to have been visited by Campa last night. Fourteen horses and provisions were secured when the dry farm of the Cananea Cattle company was looted.

Campa has sent word to the Cananea press that he will not allow the ravaging of women and girls and that he himself has killed six of his men for this offense.

Campa also threatens to attack Cananea soon and advises Americans if they keep out of the fight, they will not be harmed.

Col. del Hato and 500 federal troops are expected here today.